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Pat's Patterns

May, 1991

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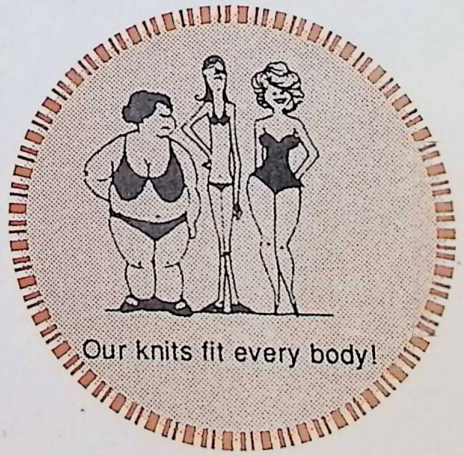

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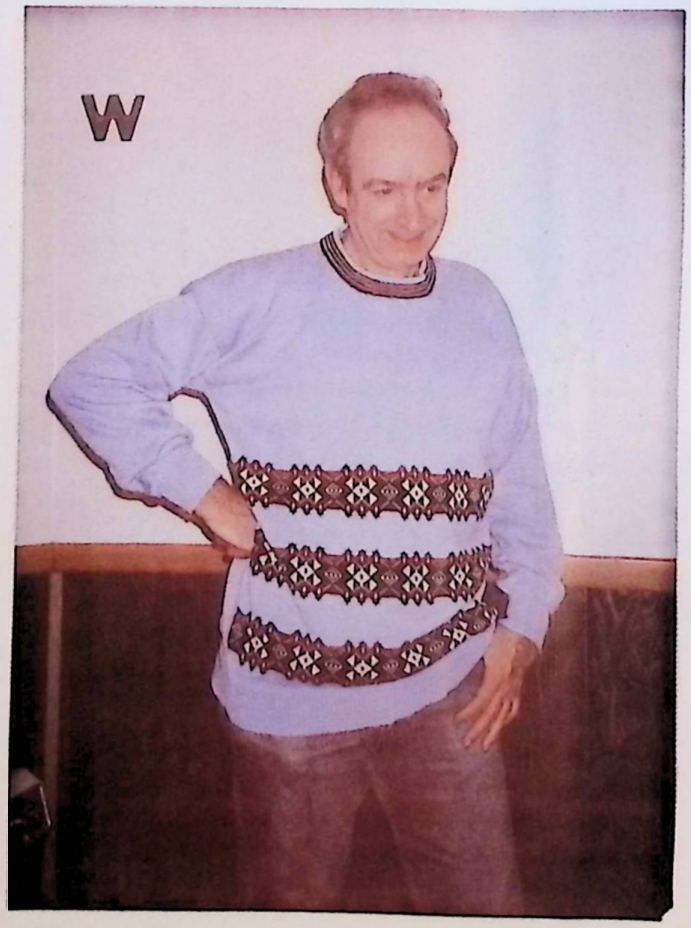
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A Chat with Pat

I detest the boring dates and facts that history consists of. But I love the human interest bits of trivia that make up history. The small village we now live in (Clymer) was named for George Clymer, a gentleman from Philadelphia who donated the 250 acre tract of land on which the town of Indiana, PA was built. This happened in 1805, but I knew nothing about this until reading it in my Auto Assn's Tour Guide.

There are a couple of other interesting tidbits about our community that I will share with you. Arthur Godfrey, who hosted a daytime radio and television variety show for many years and introduced such personalities as the McGuire Sisters, was either born or reared in or near Clymer. The town of Indiana, which is where we formerly lived and which is just 8 miles west of Clymer, is the hometown of aged actor James (Jimmy) Stewart. Indiana, PA's other claim to fame is that it is a university town (Indiana University of PA, to be exact).

Moving from today's history lesson to the next item on the agenda, I have to tell you that although this area is a beautiful place to live, it is not a place that people flock to for jobs. Our unemployment rate now stands at over 12% I believe. Businesses are olding and many large buildings stand empty. From hat I read and see the situation is similar in many her parts of the country - perhaps in your town, o. Many people are struggling to make ends meet they hold down minimum wage jobs. I hope the sident soon gets a grip on the situation and takes atever steps are needed in order to turn the nomy around.

Seems I swung from history to current events ut missing a step. I have a few personal news s for you. The first item is one of those "good bad news" stories. My brother's house caught hen no one was at home. Fortunately, an ant neighbor saw the flames and alerted the npany. Thanks to fast action the damage was

ou have a pet? Isn't it amazing how we can ched to our four-legged friends? Our Old heepdog, Pippin, grew up in our house with ger son and has missed him greatly since ed and moved away. To make a long, sad t and happy, we gave Pippin to our son. an enjoy one another's company daily. n will be happy to assume the role of f our granddaughter, Amanda. I under- thin the first day he had learned all of the ndaries and was put to work watching 2 year old. We miss that dog already, to Bob and family will also be a visit to Nd pal.

I'm writing this letter on April 8 and the weather has been typical for spring. Some days cool or cold with rain or possibly a few flurries, and other days are quite warm and sunny. Today is one of the latter and both of our girls are taking advantage of the sun. A blanket is spread in the back yard, swimsuits are being worn, and a radio is playing the latest hits. In that setting the girls expect to "work" on their tans as well as to do their homework. I'm guessing the tanning will take precedence over the school work!

The weather is gorgeous, but we still have lots of days that we can knit before it becomes too terribly hot and muggy. I keep telling you that I have plans to spend one or two weeks knitting, but often events crop up that spoil my plans. Well, in March I was able to keep my promise to myself and you and I did a fair amount of knitting.

Patty, who is shown in photograph U on page 2, has been with us since the end of November. When she came she wore girl's clothing, size 14. She has moved rapidly from that size to junior size 5, then 7, and now is wearing size 9 for some things. I can't knit fast enough to keep up with her growing! In about one week's time I knitted three outfits for her. That should keep her in clothing until the end of school. No doubt I'll be sharing these new knits in upcoming issues. Each one has something unique about it and has special appeal to teens or anyone who appreciates trendy outfits.

Still on the subject of knitting, in photograph W you will see Carl modeling a pullover that I knitted for our son Bob. Bob wasn't available for a photograph when the deadline rolled around, so his dad agreed to show you how it looks on a body. Can you guess that our son has a bit more girth than his dad? I really should design more pullovers for Bob. I made him a chunky sweater about five years ago which he wears often. I think that when I gave it to him I threatened him, saying that if he didn't wear it I wouldn't make him any other sweaters! Now, five years or so later, he has the sky blue one, too. How long do you think it will be before Bob is the recipient of another sweater?

I know I won't get to do any more knitting until after April 21. Our elder son and his family will be driving here from Rhode Island to visit with us for a week. We haven't seen them since Thanksgiving when they moved from SC to RI, and we are anxious to see those little boys. Then we also have our knitting seminar on the 20th and 21st.

I don't know how you manage your spring and summer, but I have so much pep that I happily work like a demon during the weekdays so that we can spend nearly every weekend traveling to points of interest within driving distance. Hope you also have a great spring and summer!

Pat

EASY OUTFIT

Lois Blystone
RR 1, Box 199 - Creekside, PA 15732

Cap Sleeve Blouse

Yarn: one strand of 2/24 and two of fine mill end in variegated pastel colors. You can probably also get the gauge with double 2/24 or similar yarn weights.
Machine: Studio 700
Tension: 7
Gauge: 8 stitches & 12 rows = 1"
Sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42" - these are actual garment measurements, so choose the size that provides the desired fit.
Photograph: see the cover

Back

Cast on 128, 136, 144, 152, 160, 168 stitches for 2x1 mock rib and knit 30 rows at tension 4. Hang a hem from the cast on row. If you would rather, use 1x1 ribbing and knit 15 rows then transfer ribber stitches to the main bed.

RC000. Knit in stockinet the number of rows you need to the underarm, including the ribbing:

You can make this long and wear a belt with it.

I have allowed for the sleeve increases in this number of rows so that's why it doesn't calculate with the row gauge.

12"	114 rows
14"	138 rows
16"	162 rows
18"	186 rows
20"	210 rows

Put marker strings on the outside edges to aid in seaming.

RC000. Knit, increasing 1 stitch at each side every other row 8 times for all sizes.

RC000. Put markers to mark the beginning of the sleeve. Knit, increasing 1 stitch each side every 7 rows 8 times then even to row 96, 102, 108, 114, 120, 126.

Short row shaping: Put 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9 stitches in hold opposite the carriage until 56 stitches remain in work in the center. Knit one more row over all stitches. Bind off the center 56 stitches for all sizes and scrap off the shoulder stitches.

Front

Same as back until the underarm markers are in place.

RC000. Knit to row 56, 62, 68, 74, 80, 86 and at the same time make the increases on the outside edge every 7 rows as you did for the back. Bind off the center 40 stitches and divide the work.

RC000. The increases at the outside edge are completed, but knit, decreasing 1 stitch at the neck edge every other row 8 times then even to row 24 for all sizes.

Short row shaping: Done the same as for the back.

Repeat for the other side of the neck shaping.

Neckband

Join one shoulder.

Pick up 160 stitches around the neckline and knit 16 rows changing the tension down to 4 then back up to 7 evenly. Hang a hem and bind off.

Join the other shoulder.

Arm Bands

These can be 1x1 rib for about 18 rows or a small stockinet band or 30 rows of mock rib as I did. Pick up 100, 110, 120, 130, 140 stitches evenly from the sleeve edge (this will be eased in slightly). Knit about 16 rows as for the heckband. Hang a hem and bind off.

Finishing

Seam the underarms, side seams, and bands.

%@%@%@%@%@%

SKIRT to complete the outfit

Yarn: double 2/24
Tension: 6
Gauge: 7.5 stitches and 11.25 rows = 1"
Sizes: hip 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50". These are actual skirt measurements at the hip so allow for ease

Cast on 142, 150, 158, 166, 172, 180, 188 stitches and knit 20 rows at tension 5 if you want a hem in the bottom. You could add a picot row on row 10 for a fancier hem. If you prefer you might like a ribbed

bottom. Cast on and knit 12 rows in 1x1 ribbing. Hang a hem or transfer stitches from the ribber, depending on which hem you used.

RC000. Knit the number of rows for the finished length you want including the hem:

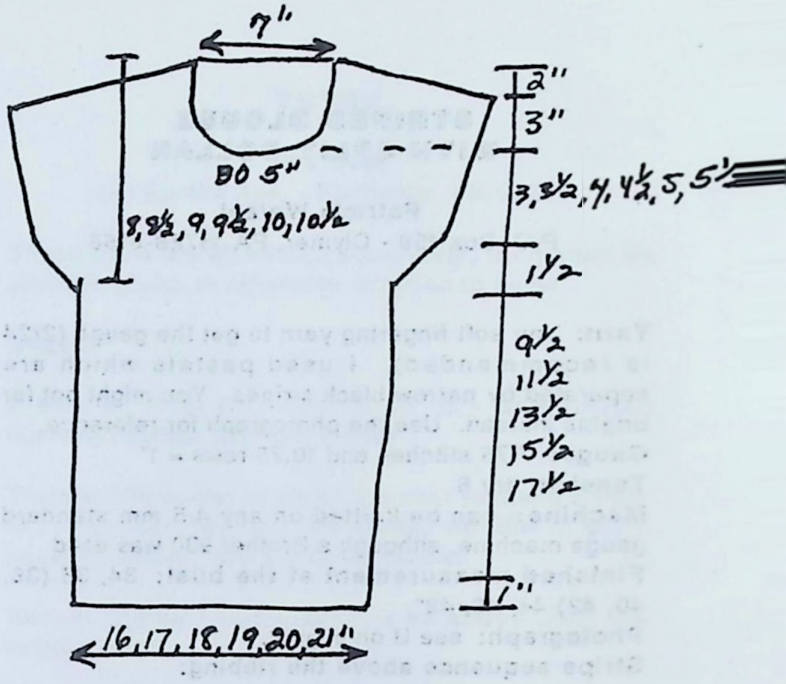
20" - 216 rows
22" - 238 rows
24" - 260 rows
26" - 282 rows
28" - 305 rows.

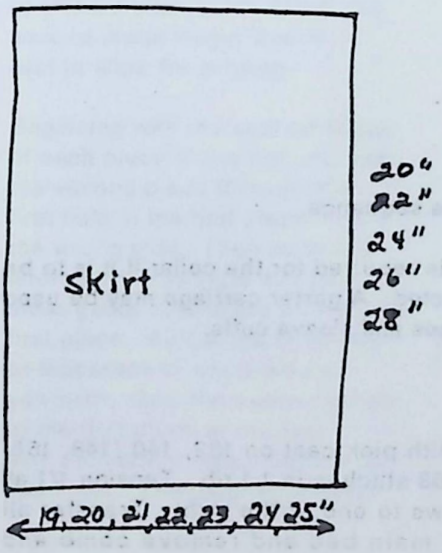
Knit a marking row by knitting in a ravel cord along with the main yarn. Now transfer every other stitch to the next needle and make suer the empty needles are out of work.

RC000. Knit 24 rows at tension 4. Adjust this according to the size of elastic you plan to use. Hang a hem from the marking row and bind off the stitches.

Make another panel the same.

Join the side seams and put elastic in the casing.





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STRIPED BLOUSE WITH SPLIT COLLAR

Patricia Wetzel
P.O. Box 158 - Clymer, PA 15728-0158

Yarn: any soft fingering yarn to get the gauge (2/24 is recommended). I used pastels which are separated by narrow black stripes. You might opt for brights instead. Use the photograph for reference.
Gauge: 7.75 stitches and 10.75 rows = 1"
Tension: try 6
Machine: can be knitted on any 4.5 mm standard gauge machine, although a Brother 930 was used
Finished measurement at the bust: 34, 36 (38, 40, 42) 44, 46, 48".
Photograph: see U on page 2.
Stripe sequence above the ribbing:

black - 2 rows
blue - 20 rows
black - 2 rows
maize - 20 rows
black - 2 rows
mint - 2 rows
black - 2 rows
pink - 2 rows

Repeat the above sequence.

Note: a ribber is required for the collar if it is to be knitted as instructed. A garter carriage may be used for the lower bands and sleeve cuffs.

FRONT

Tension 0/0. With pink cast on 132, 140 (148, 156, 164) 172, 180, 188 stitches in 1:1 rib. Tension 1/1 all sizes knit 32 rows to end at the right. Transfer all stitches to the main bed and remove comb and weights.

RC000. Tension 6 knit in stripe pattern to RC 162 if you want a 21" long pullover (to RC 174 for a 23" long pullover; to RC 186 for a 25" long pullover).

^^^^^^^^^

Shape front neckline: Note: the stripes may be continued or discontinued in the neckline area. The choice is yours. All sizes take the center 32 stitches off on a yarn holder (16-0-16). Divide the knitting so that you will only knit on the stitches of the half at the right.

RC000. All sizes knit this side as you decrease one stitch full fashioned at the neck edge at RC 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 14, 18, 23, and 29, then continue even to RC 32. Scrap off the remaining 41, 45 (49, 53, 57) 61, 65, 69 shoulder stitches.

Shape the other side of the front neckline to correspond to the first side.

BACK

Knit the same as the front to ^^^^^^^^, RC000. All sizes knit another 32 rows. Scrap off the center 50 back neck stitches plus the shoulder stitches at each side.

COLLAR

Join the shoulder of your choice (this will determine on which side the split will occur).

Carriage on the left and the knit side of the garment facing you, pick up 125 stitches along the neckline, picking up all stitches from scrap plus 22 stitches along each side of the neckline. With pink and tension 4 knit to the right. Transfer every other stitch to the ribber.

Tension 1/1 knit 9 rows.
Change to H5.
Bring all "in between" needles of the main bed to knitting position.
Tension 2/2 knit 6 rows.
Tension 3/3 knit 6 rows.
Tension 4/4 knit 6 rows.
Tension 5/5 knit 6 rows.
Tension 6/6 knit 6 rows.
Tension 7/7 knit 6 rows - the carriage is on the **left**.
Transfer **all stitches** from the ribber to the main bed.
Tension 7 knit to the right.
Tension 10 knit to the left. Cast off all stitches.

Join the other shoulder and sew the collar seam just as far as the picots. After washing and drying you may need to lightly steam the collar edge so it will flair properly.

SLEEVE

Using the stripes of the bodice, pick up 124 (140) 154 stitches evenly, half on each side of the shoulder seam. RC000. With pink only knit as you decrease two stitches full fashioned at each side of every 20th (16th) 14th row to RC 184 (172) 162. You should now have 88 (100) 110 stitches remaining. Take these stitches off on scrap knitting or a garter bar, then rehang onto 60 (66) 70 needles, doubling up the extra

28 (34) 40 stitches evenly across.

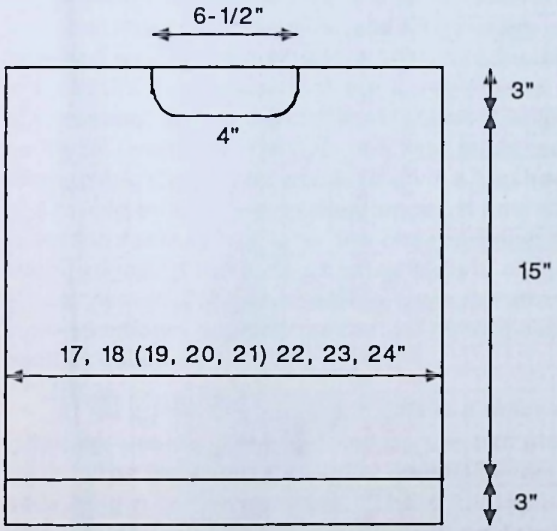
CUFF

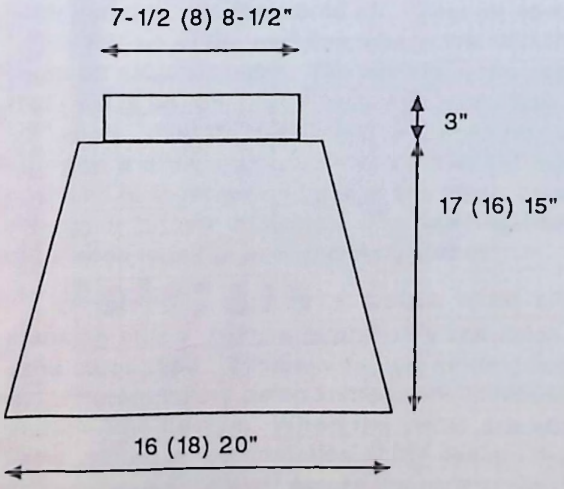
Transfer every other stitch/double stitch to the ribber and add weighting system. Tension 1/1 all sizes knit 32 rows. Tension 10/8 knit one row to the left. Transfer all stitches to the main bed. Cast off.

Knit the other sleeve the same way.

FINISHING

Join all remaining seams and work in all yarn ends. Machine wash and dry.





TRIMS

Sue Cole
420 Eureka Ave. - Fairbanks, AK 99701

These trims are all knitted separately, then must be stitched, glued, or otherwise attached to items.

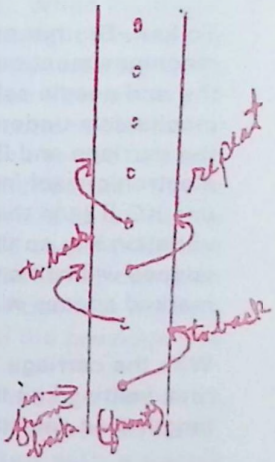
Braid

Piece 1: Cast on 11 (Or 13 or 15 - use an odd number) needles, and knit 8 rows.

Transfer the center stitch to the next to make a hole in the center, leaving the center needle in work position. Always use the same needle.

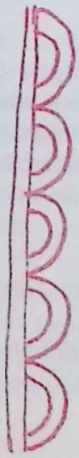
Repeat the hold avery 8th row as above until the length desired.

Piece 2: Cast on 7 (or any odd number) needles and knit desired number of rows to make a plain cord. Make this second piece longer than the first to allow for winding.



Beginning with the cast on edges of each piece at the bottom, pass the second piece through the first hole in the first piece from the wrong side. Then continue, alternating from right and left sides going around the side of the first piece. Adjust the tightness or looseness of the braid as you wish. Sew the second piece to the first piece at the top. May be made in two colors or all one color. See diagram at right.

Crochet-Look Trim



E-wrap cast on 5 needles.

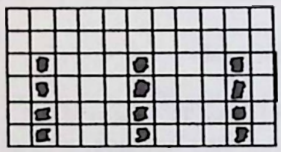
Knit 2 rows on all needles.

Put hold button on or russel levers on, then:

*put the 2 end needles on the left side into hold position. Knit 10 rows over the 3 needles at the right (more or less depending on size of loop desired).

Counting from the right, push the 4th needle to work then knit 2 rows. Put the last needle to work and knit 2 rows.* Repeat from * to * for desired length.

Idiot's Delight

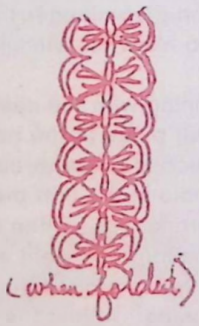


This can be knitted on a punchcard machine and on an electronic machine. Mark a mylar or input the design shown at the right if you have an electronic machine, or punch a card like the one at the right if you have a punchcard machine.

All machines cast on stitches from needle # 5 at the left to # 6 at the right, using just these needles:

III..I..III

To knit, Brother punchcard machines must cancel the end needle selection mechanism underneath the carriage and Brother electronic machines must use KC II (and the KHC variation key so the blank spaces will knit and the marked spaces will tuck).



With the carriage set for tuck knitting knit the desired length then sew to the item.

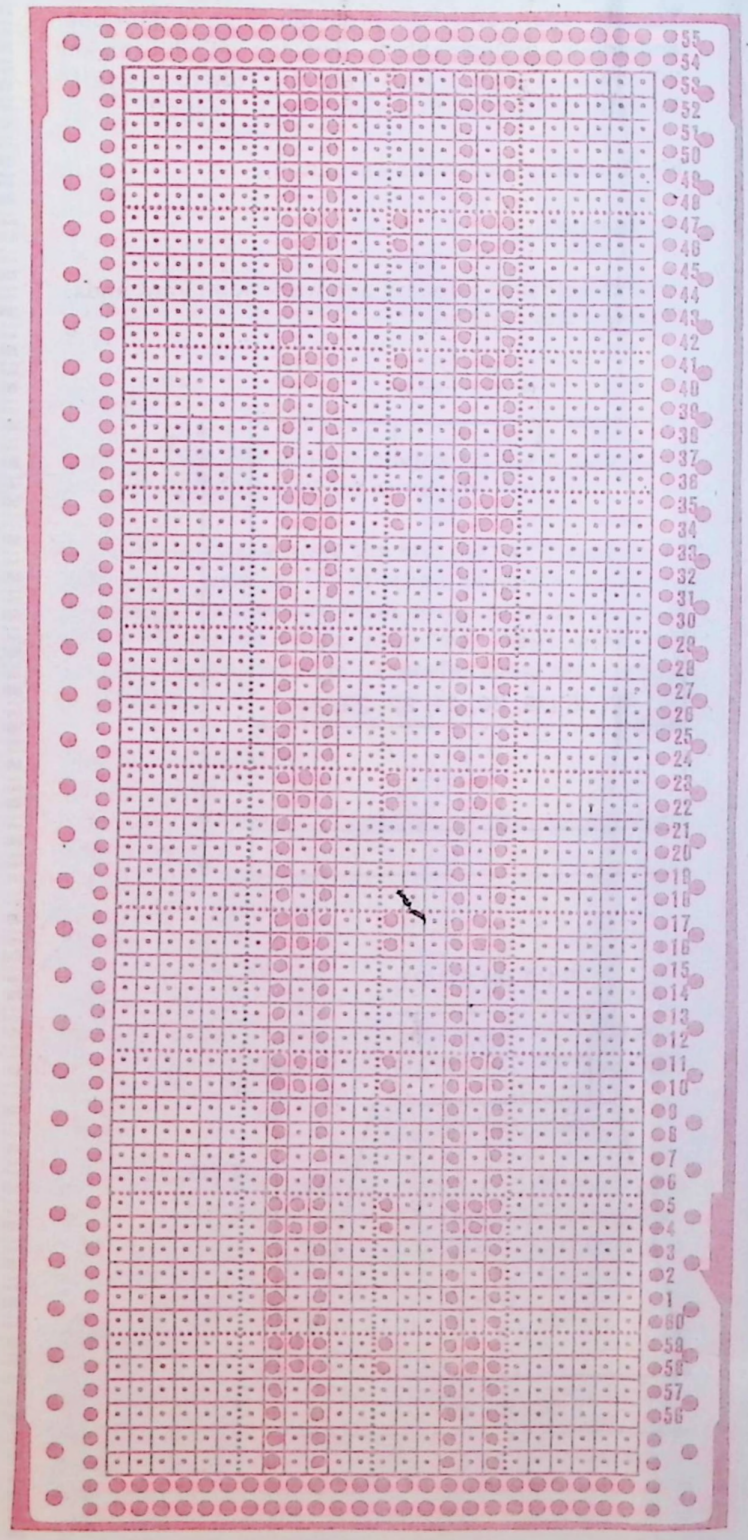
This makes a nice trim for the edges of a jacket.

Hint

For a different look for the bubble stitch use a thin thread (like sewing thread) for the plain rows and use a thick thread for the tucked rows. This gives a more pronounced bubble. Use a tighter tension than normal when doing this.

Mock or Quick Picot Hem

Do the first half of the rows with EON, the second half with all needles in work. Hang hem.



A MACHINE KNITTER'S DICTIONARY

Patricia Wetzel
P.O. Box 158 - Clymer, PA 15728-0158

Facing - A facing is a flap of fabric which is usually stitched to an edge of part of a garment, then folded to the inside to provide a "clean" finish. Facings are typically used when assembling fabric garments, and are essential to avoid the unfinished appearance of exposed seams.

Since our knits do not have ragged seams, we might conclude that facings are rarely used with our knits. Instead, the neckline and sleeves are usually finished with a band of some sort. But facings are used in the construction of our knitted items. They are most apt to be used to finish the front edges of a cardigan. However, the hem of a skirt might feature a facing which is turned under to give a finished edge and to add bulk to the garment edge. If one makes a tunic top facings might be the chosen finish for the lower edges. I have also knitted a style of summer blouse which utilizes neckline facings rather than more traditional approaches to the finishing such as a band or collar.

Fagotting - This is a fancy sort of stitching, usually done by hand, to join two pieces of fabric. The fagotting is a kind of embellishment which adds length to the garment. The stitching usually gives a lacy effect since ordinarily no fabric lies beneath. As an example of fagotting imagine knitting the front of a pullover up to about 3" below the neckline shaping, then bind off. Cast on again and knit 2-1/2" up to the neckline, shape the neckline and scrap off each shoulder. The front is in two sections. Right sides up, pin these pieces on a blocking cloth, 1/2" apart. With the same color or a contrast color of perhaps a different texture of yarn or thread, sew back and forth from one piece to the other, creating a zig-zag or "x" sort of design. The fagotting holds the two pieces together as it also embellishes.

Fairisle - Aside from simple stocking stitch, fairisle is probably the most often used stitch type. Typically fairisle knitting features two different colors being knitted simultaneously in a picture-like design. When the yarns are actually being knitted in the formation of the design, they are carried loosely (floated) across the back of the fabric. These floats are an abhorrance to some knitters, but if the fairisle design is properly created the floats should pose no problems.

The maximum length of a float should be one inch or less. As a person creates a fairisle design, the number of stitches per inch should be considered. If the design is to be used on a bulky machine with yarn that yields 3 stitches per inch, then the floats should never span more than three needles before knitting. On the other hand if the design is to be used on a standard gauge machine with fairly thin yarn and a stitch gauge of about 8 stitches per inch, then the floats should never span more than eight needles before knitting.

Floatless Fairisle - This is the name some knitters have assigned to double jacquard. When fairisle knitting is done with a double bed machine, the result is fabric with picture-like designs in two (or more) colors - but no floats. If everyone would use "jacquard" for the floatless fairisle and "fairisle" for the type with floats, less confusion would reign.

Fisherman's Rib - When you see a sweater done in this stitch, it looks mainly like elongated stocking stitch. When knitting fisherman's rib both beds are used. When knitting to the left, the stitches on the main bed tuck while the stitches on the ribber knit. Then, when knitting to the right, the stitches on the main bed knit while the stitches on the ribber tuck. Or the buttons can be set so the stitches of the main bed knit to the left and tuck to the right and the ribber stitches tuck to the left and knit to the right. The important note: In one direction the stitches of one bed tuck while the stitches of the other bed knit. In the other direction the stitches that knitted on the previous row will now tuck and the stitches that tucked on the previous row will now knit.

Fisherman's rib fabric has more body than English rib (shaker knit), so thus it is less stretchy. Fisherman's rib cannot be knitted with a garter carriage. Fisherman's rib knitting can only be done with a knitter/ribber combination. Depending on the thickness of the yarn to be used, fisherman's rib can be knitted using all needles on each bed or using alternate needles on each bed.

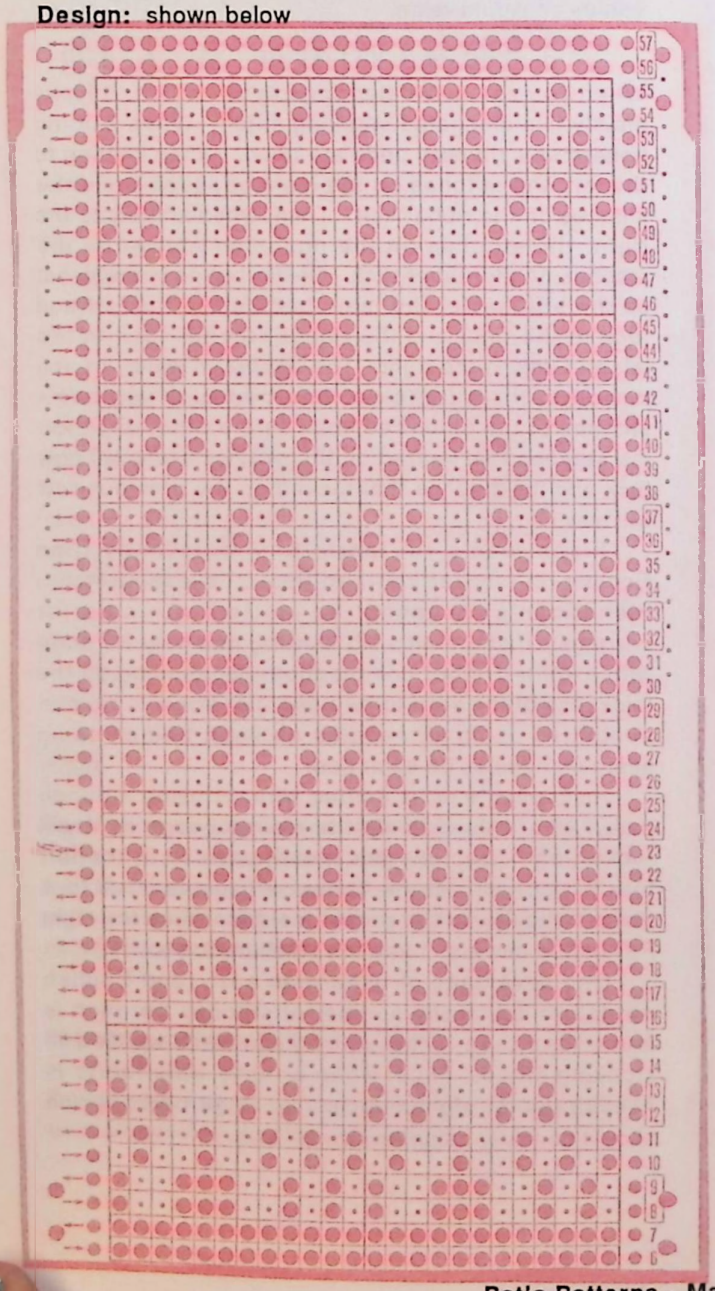
Fisherman's rib is knitted without using a punch card. All one does is set the main carriage so it will tuck in one direction (for instance push in the left tuck button) and set the ribber carriage so it will tuck in the opposite direction (for instance raise the right P.R button and also raise the small button to "P").

One advantage of fisherman's rib (and English rib) fabric is that the number of stitches per inch is much less than if the same yarn were knitted in stocking stitch. Thus, when a really wide fabric is needed (as for afghans or a very large person) one should consider using fisherman's rib.

DROP SHOULDER FAIRISLE V-NECK

Sylvia Stewart
RR 5, Box 138 - Kittanning, PA 16201

Yarn: soft fingering weight, such as a double strand of 2/24 plus a multi-colored yarn of similar thickness for the design
Gauge: 8 stitches and 9-1/2 rows = 1"
Tension: 7
Machine: made on a Studio 700, but any standard gauge machine with 12-stitch fairisle repeat capability can be used
Finished measurement at the bust or chest: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44"
Photograph: see "V" on page 2
Design: shown below



Note: If you prefer a plainer diamond design, either eliminate all the hearts when punching the card or tape over them. When knitting the design use black as the contrast color if solid black hearts are wanted. Refer to the photograph for color usage.

FRONT

Cast on 144, 152, 160, 168, 176 stitches in 1:1 rib and using tension 2 knit 28 rows of rib. Transfer all stitches to the main bed and program the design. Change to tension 7 and fairisle design. RC still 28 continue now in fairisle to row 148, 148, 150, 150, 152 where you put a marker in each side for the start of the armholes.

# # # # #

RC000. Knit in design to row 18, 20, 22, 24, 28. Divide the work and make note of the design row ____. RC000. All sizes knit this side as you decrease one stitch EOR 15 times then every 4 rows 9 times to end at row 66. Scrap off the shoulder stitches.

Knit the other side to correspond after programming the design.

BACK

Knit the same as the front up to # # # # #. RC000. Knit even to row 84, 86, 88, 90, 94. Scrap off the center 48 back neck stitches and each set of shoulder stitches.

NECKBAND

After joining one shoulder, pick up stitches evenly spaced along the back and one front edge. RC000. Decrease 1 stitch at the neck edge (point of vee) EOR to row 6. Transfer every 4th stitch for eyelets. Continue decreases to row 12. Now increase to row 18. Transfer eyelets again and continue increases to row 24. Hang a hem and bind off.

Repeat for the other side of the vee.

Join the other shoulder.

CORD

Cast on 4 stitches and knit 300 rows (approximately 32"). Thread through the eyelets of the neckband.

SLEEVES

Remember to turn the card upside down if you want to put the design on the sleeves!

Pick up 140, 144, 148, 152, 156 stitches. RC000. Decrease 1 stitch each side of every 12 rows to the length wanted:

18" - 142 rows
19" - 152 rows
20" - 162 rows
21" - 172 rows
22" - 180 rows
23" - 190 rows.

Decrease to 60 stitches. Change to 1:1 rib. Tension 3 knit 28 rows. Bind off loosely.

Subtle Shades Sideways Vest - from page 12

ARMBANDS: (Make 2) Cast on 140 sts in 1:1 rib and T 6/6 K 10 rs. Transfer all sts to MB. with inside of garment facing you hang armhole from between markers. Bind off.

BOTTOM BANDS: Back band *Cast on 120 (134, 148, 162, 176) sts in 1:1 rib. T 6/6 K 36 rs.* Transfer all sts to MB. With wrong side facing you hang bottom edge of back onto needles. Bind off.

Front band: Knit as for back band from * to *. Transfer all sts to MB. With wrong side of right front facing you hang bottom edge including rib edge onto needles. Hang starting at left edge and ending on needle # 36 (42, 46, 50, 52) to the right of 0. With wrong side of left front facing you hang bottom edge including rib onto needles starting at right hand side and ending on needle # 36 (42, 46, 50, 52) to the left of center 0. Bind off. Sew seams. Steam press front rib and crossover flat.

^ ^

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Pat Wetzel
P.O. Box 158
Clymer, PA 15728-0158

SUBTLE SHADES SIDEWAYS VEST

Bonnie Triola
5694 Garwood St. - Fairview, PA 16415
Phone: (814)474-3554

Yarn: Bonnie Triola Subtle Shades done in Dawn Sky # 304 - 9 oz. for a medium
Gauge: 7 sts & 10 rs = 1" @ tension 8
Sizes: S (M, L, XL, XXL), finished to 36 (40, 44, 48, 52)" at the bust

BACK: With scrap yarn and ravel cord cast on 126 (126, 130, 134, 134) sts. Hang a marker on needle number 7 (7, 5, 3, 3) to the right of center 0 for armfhole marker. Change to main yarn. Tension 8 and RC000. Knit to RC 52 (62, 72, 82, 92). Hang a marker on left edge needle for back neck. Continue to knit to RC 128 (138, 148, 158, 168). Hang a marker on left edge needle for back neck. Continue to knit to RC 180 (200, 220, 240, 260). Hang a marker on needle number 7 (7, 5, 3, 3) to the right of center 0 for armhole marker. Scrap off.

RIGHT FRONT: T 6/6 cast on 126 (126, 130, 134, 134) sts in 1:1 rib. K 12 rs. Transfer all sts to MB. RC000. T 8 K 1 r. Carriage on the right (if you end up on th left side, simply knit another row). Short row as follows all sizes: leaving 5 sts at right side of bed in work, put remaining sts to hold. All sizes return to work 3 sts EOR 30x, then 2 sts EOR 11x. Do **not** short row over remaining sts. Knitting on all sts, knit to RC 97. All sizes hang a marker on right edge needle for overlap marking. Continu knitting to RC 134 (144, 154, 164, 174). Hang a marker on needle number 7 (7, 5, 3, 3) to right of center 0 for armhole marker. Scrap off.

LEFT FRONT: Make as right front reversing all directions for left and right sides.

BACK NECK RIB: Cast on 52 sts in 1:1 rib and T 6/6 K 12 rs. Transfer all sts to MB. Hang back neck from between markers onto needles. Latch tool bind off around one sinker post. Seam shoulders and rib seams.

Continued on page 11

SLEEVE INSERTION

Patricia Wetzel
P.O. Box 158 - Clymer, PA 15728-0158

Joyce L. from Minnesota recently wrote, saying, *"Regarding your pattern page 27, Feb. 91 issue of* ***Pat's Patterns:*** *(I have) no problem till the sleeves. If not picking up 150 sts from marker to marker to marker, which stitches are picked up?*

If I pick up 150 sts (at a good guess as to where the sleeves should be) I decrease 1 st ea side 14 times which equals 28 sts. Right? 150 minus 28 sts = 122 sts. How come you state 94 sts remaining?

HELP! Sweater on hold. Please respond."

I am going to answer her questions in reverse order of the way she asked them. It's good she did some math and found out that my instructions about 150 - 28 = 94 was wrong. What the instructions should have said was to **decrease two** stitches each side 14 times. Then it would be 56 stitches decreased. 150 - 56 = 94. This response should let Joyce finish her cardigan.

But let's turn to the problem of picking up stitches for a sleeve that goes into a dropped shoulder. In the pattern she referred to I suggested putting markers every 50 rows along the side of the sweater, then using the markers as guides when picking up stitches. She (and perhaps you) doesn't really know how to use guide markers.

Suppose I knit a medium size sweater and put the markers in where I calculate they need to be for the sleeve. I pick up the number of stitches between markers that I calculate. Everything works out as I plan. When I write up the knitting instructions I will use the same ratio of armhole rows to sleeve stitches as for the size that I tested. Suppose you pick up my knitting instructions intending to knit the size extra large.

Perhaps the instructions tell you to pick up 170 stitches between markers. When you try to do so, you find that the armhole will not stretch enough to permit you to pick up 170 stitches between markers. Maybe the most you can get in that span is 160 stitches. What do you do, then? Get angry with me? Use just 160 stitches for the sleeve width?

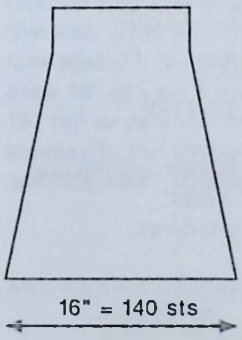
In this case it may be that you are not using the same yarn as I did for my model garment and your yarn may not have as much stretch as mine did. No doubt even different colors of the same yarn could act differently. Or maybe the proportion of rows to stitches changed that much from the size medium that I knitted to the size extra large.

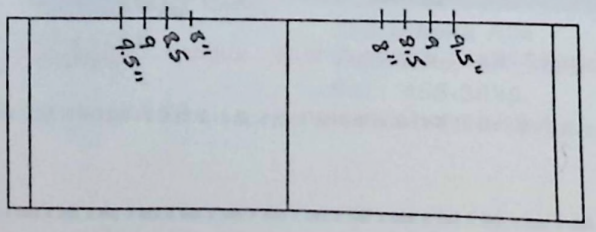
Regardless of the reason, you still must figure out what to do. Since the instructions specify 170 stitches, you must pick up that number. Since you cannot pick up 170 stitches between the markers, you will have to go a fraction of an inch **beyond** each marker to pick up the additional 5 stitches needed at each side. So that's the approach in this case.

Suppose you decide to knit the striped sweater on page 6. Horrors! The instructions for picking up sleeve stitches don't tell you which stripe to use. In this case you can hold an armhole up to the machine with the shoulder at center -0-. By stretching the fabric as much as you remember doing when picking up the stitches for other sweaters you knitted before, pick up the stitches from the shoulder to one side (half of the stitches). If the end stitch at that side falls in the middle of a green stripe, then the end stitch for **the other side** of the sleeve must also fall in the middle of the corresponding green stripe. And when you pick up the stitches for the **other sleeve**, you will certainly be sure that the second sleeve spans the same area - from the center of one green stripe to the center of the corresponding green stripe.

So figuring out how to pick up stitches in striped or patterned fabric is not that hard. But how should you approach the problem if the sweater is plain stocking stitch or if you want to be more accurate about the measurements?

Look at the schematic diagram of the sleeve to see **how wide** the sleeve is supposed to be at the edge where the sleeve starts (pick up stitches). Instead of trying to figure out where to place markers on the sweater as you knit it, go ahead and knit the sweater. Join the shoulders. The top of the sleeve is supposed to be 16" wide. Since the shoulder seam falls in the center of the sleeve, this means that you need to pick up **half the sleeve width** on eachside of the shoulder seam - in other words 8". Lay the sweater on a table and (without stretching) insert a pin or other marker 8" from the shoulder at each side. Also mark 8-1/2", 9" and 9-1/2" from each side as below. Then, pick up the 140 stitches **between the markers that will permit the fabric to stretch enough** to accommodate the pick up of the correct number of stitches - you might have to use the marks that are 9-1/2" from each side!





April 10 mini-Sweeps winners:

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Bonus Patterns Book #1

Barbara Boekell - Wellsville, NY
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Judith Glombowski - North Street, MI
Bonus Patterns Book #2

Lorraine Peppin -Billings, MT
Bonus Patterns Book #2

Jane Kimmel - E. Brunswick, NJ
Tape measure calculator

Congratulations to each winner!
Remember, tyour ticket goes back in the "pot" so you are eligible for the May 10 yarn drawing.

If you are a **new subscriber** and don't know what this is all about, just fill out and send the ticket from the inside of the address page to be eligible.

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RACHEL'S BRUSHED MAY

Cathy Hale
4991 Wilt Ave. - Las Cruces, NM 88001

Here's a pattern made up on a computer program. The program name is "Sweater Maker" and it is available from: Seedling software, 8 Hillcrest Heights, Mt. Vernon, IA 52314-9611. Phone (319) 895-8701. The company sells the program for IBM compatibles at a "share ware" price of "5.00. If you like it, then pay another $44.95 to become a registered user with extra benefits. Updates will be available soon at around $5.00 to registered users. They have given me full permission to sell patterns made with their software. I'd like to give them a nice "plug" each time I use this program. There's really very little I felt needed changing. I think it's great!

Size:	child's 12
Yarn:	Brushed May
Main T:	4 on 9 mm bulky w ribber
Rib T:	0/0
Stitch Gauge:	4.25 sts per inch
Row Gauge:	7.00 rows per inch

Read all instructions carefully before knitting.

BACK: RC000. T 0/0. Cast on 69 sts (34-0-35) in 1:1 or desired rib. K 15 rows. Transfer sts to MB. K one more row.

RC000. T 4. K straight to RC090.

Armhole: RC090. Mark both edges of the garment with waste yarn. K straight to RC136.

Shoulder and neck shaping: Set carriage to partial knit. Shoulder and neck shaping must be done at the same time. Read these instructions carefully before knitting. **Shoulder:** RC136. You need to short row 25 sts per shoulder in 6 rows, so **on the outside** (shoulder side) of work, bring 8s-2r-2x to HP, then 9s-2r-1x, on the side **opposite** the carriage. **Neck:** RC136. First, divide work in half by bringing all needles left of "0" (opposite the carriage) to HP. In addition to those needles bring the first 4 needles **right** of "0" to HP. Then short row 5 stitches over 6 rows. To do this bring 1s-2r-1x to HP on the **inside** (neck side) of work, then 2s-2r-2x. This means that during the armhole decreases and neck short rows the following needles will be in WP (and the rest in HP). To prevent holes during short rowing, be sure

to wrap yarn around the needle in HP beside it (towards the carriage) before knitting the next row.

RC136: 10-0-35

RC142. When the first side is completed, dreset RC to 137 and shape the other shoulder and neck, reversing all directions. When both shoulders and the neck are completed, set carriage to full knit, break yarn, and rethread carriage. K one row over all sts. Mark the stitch at needle 1 with a piece of scrap yarn. This will be used later when hanging the neck trim. Divide the work as shown below and take off the shoulders and neck separately on ravel cord and waste yarn:

left shoulder: 34-0-10
neck: 9-0-10
right shoulder: 11-0-35

FRONT

Knit the front hem the same as the back's. RC000. T 4. K straight to RC090.

Armhole: RC090. Mark both edges of the garment with waste yarn. K straight to RC114.

Shape crew or U-neck: RC114. Set carriage to partial knit. Bring all needles **except** the center 10 sts (5-0-5) to HP. Take these center sts off on ravel cord and waste yarn. Pick them up again later when you knit the neckline ribbing.

Next, begin the neck decrease. Return the needles on the right side of the bed (6-0-35) to WP. Decrease 1sj-1r-2x, then 1s-2r-3x.

K straight to RC142 after decreasing.

RC142. Take off 25 sts (11-0-35) for the right shoulder on ravel cord and waste yarn. Return RC to 115 and begin shaping left front, reversing all directions. Take left front off on needles 34-0-10.

SLEEVES (make 2)

RC000. T 0/0. Cast on 33 sts (16-0-17) in 1:1 or desired rib. K 29 rows. Transfer sts to MB. K one more row.

RC000. T 4. K straight to RC011.

RC011: needles 16-0-17. Inc 1s-11r-8x, then 1s-12r-1x. Therefore, after increasing on the following rows, you will have these sts in WP:

RC011: 17-0-18
RC022: 18-0-19
RC033: 19-0-20
RC044: 20-0-21
RC055: 21-0-22
RC066: 22-0-23
RC077: 23-0-24
RC088: 24-0-25
RC100: 25-0-26

K straight to RC112. RC112: BO all sts.

FINISHING

Join one shoulder. With right side facing hang the body's right shoulder sts on the MB. Push the sts behind the latches. With wrong side facing hang the right front shoulder sts on those same needles in **front** of the latches. Pull the front st through the back st, then BO.

RC000. T 0/0. Bring 55 sts (27-0-28) to WP on MB. With the wrong side facing hang the garment along the neck edge evenly on the needles, picking up the back neck sts as you go. K one row. Transfer EOS to ribber. K 7 rows in 1:1 rib.

Rib bind off: Set T to **loosest tension** on both beds. K one row. On side opposite carriage insert latch tool into outside stitch and take it off the needle. *Push st on latch tool behind tool's latch. Pick up nex t st with tool and pull it through the st already on the tool. This will leave you with one st on the latch tool again.** Repeat from * to ** to last stitch. Then draw 18" of yarn through loop on latch tool. Use the 18" tail to sew the neck side seam later. Join both sleeves to the garment, sew side and sleeve seams, and hide tails. You're done!

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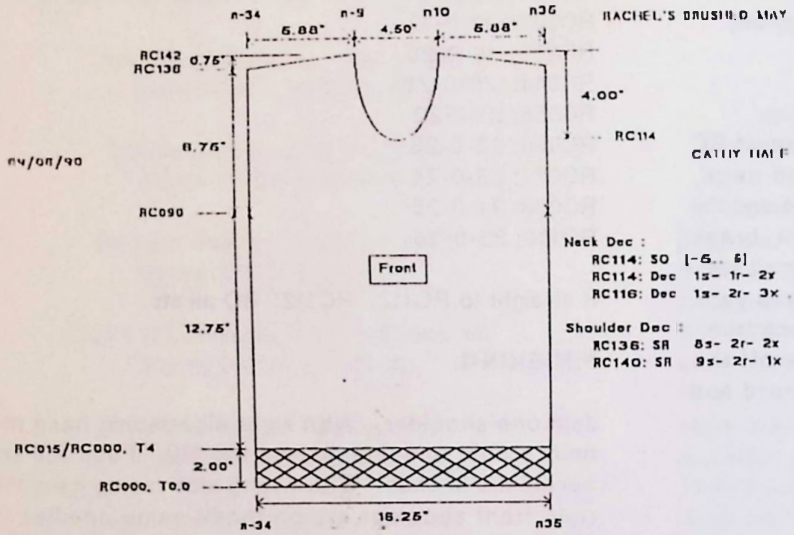
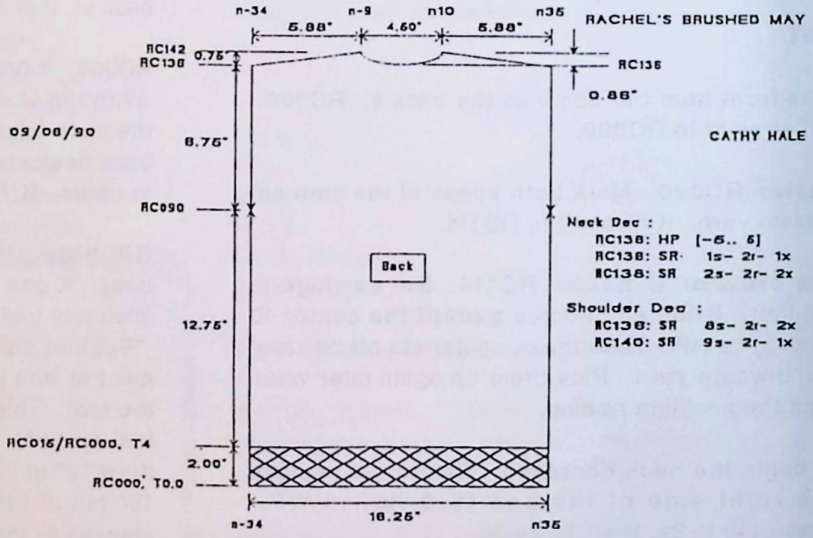
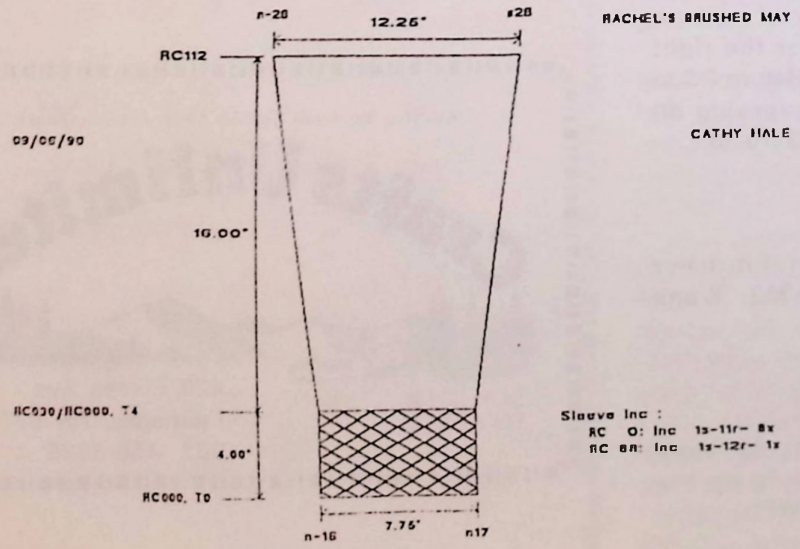

n-34
n-9
n10
n35
5.88"
4.60"
5.88"
RACHEL'S BRUSHED MAY
RC142
RC138
0.75"
4.00"
RC114
8.75"
09/08/90
CATHY HALE
RC090
Front
Neck Dec :
RC114: SO [-6.. 6]
RC114: Dec 1s- 1r- 2x
RC116: Dec 1s- 2r- 3x
Shoulder Dec :
RC136: SR 8s- 2r- 2x
RC140: SR 9s- 2r- 1x
12.75"
RC015/RC000, T4
2.00"
RC000, T0.0
16.25"
n-34
n35


n-34
n-9
n10
n35
5.88"
4.60"
5.88"
RACHEL'S BRUSHED MAY
RC142
RC138
0.75"
RC136
0.88"
09/08/90
8.75"
CATHY HALE
RC090
Neck Dec :
RC138: HP [-6.. 6]
RC138: SR 1s- 2r- 1x
RC138: SR 2s- 2r- 2x
Back
Shoulder Dec :
RC136: SR 8s- 2r- 2x
RC140: SR 9s- 2r- 1x
12.75"
RC015/RC000, T4
2.00"
RC000, T0.0
16.25"
n-34
n35


n-28
12.25"
#28
RACHEL'S BRUSHED MAY
RC112
09/08/90
CATHY HALE
16.00"
RC030/RC000, T4
Sleeve Inc :
RC 0: Inc 1s-11r- 8x
RC 88: Inc 1s-12r- 1x
4.00"
RC000, T0
7.75"
n-16
n17

NIFTY KNITTED BELT

Mary Ann Croisant - Nestor Creek
305 Coolidge Drive - Midland, MI 48640-3018
Phone: (517) 636-7266

This "quicky" accessory can really add that special accent to your knitted garment. Use up those leftovers from other projects and make several for gifts. These also make wonderful items for craft shows and bazaars.

You will need:

YUarn (between 2 and 4 ounces)
1-1/2" wide elastic to fit waist size desired
belt buckle of your choice

Knit a strip approximately 4" wide and 5" longer than desired belt length. This is a wonderful opportunity to try a novelty stitch you haven't had a chance to use in a garment, or perhaps to add some fairisle as you go.

Knit the desired number of rows and bind off.

Using your sewing machine, make this strip of knitting into a long tube.
Insert the elastic next.
You will see that there is a soft "ruffling" effect as the knitting is gathered.
Attach the belt buckle of your choice.

Watch what this does for that plain little knitted sweater and skirt.

STITCHES VERSUS NEEDLES, ALSO HOLD VERSUS HOLD POSITION AND WHEN TO USE RAVEL CORD

Patricia Wetzel
P.O. Box 158 - Clymer, PA 15728-0158

If you read the long title above and figured out that I'm about to get on my soap box, you're right! However, as I am keying this in the sun is shining warmly and the birds are singing joyously. I feel like everyone is busy doing other things, and I am locked in solitary confinement preaching and teaching to no one!

Beginning knitters have a tough time learning the new technical vocabulary that is needed if they are to read and comprehend knitting instructions. Therefore, I am sure they get confused by many writers' interchangeable use of "stitches" and "needles" as well as sometimes substituting "hold postion" for "hold" and "work position" for "work". In addition many designers/writers get carried away with their use of the ravel cord. And since "gauge" is such an important factor in our knitting, all writers should learn to spell it correctly at all times.

Don't get me wrong! I am even guilty of making some of these thoughtless errors from time-to-time. But now is the time for all of us who write to examine the vocabulary we use. If we are guilty of writing misleading instructions, let's strive to correct them.

First, let's examine stitches and needles. A stitch is a loop of yarn and a needle is a piece of metal. The stitch **always** hangs on a needle, just in front of the gate peg. The stitch **never** hangs at any other position. On the other hand the needle is moveable and has several different positions. My point/s? **Needles can be placed in hold position. Stitches cannot be placed in hold position.** Yet, how often does a set of instructions tell the knitter to "put stitches into hold position"? Accurately, the stitches are held when the needles are placed in hold position.

In the same vein, since stitches remain in the same position so long as they are on needles, it is impossible to place stitches in work position. But don't some writers tell you to do just that? Only the needles can be placed in work position.

By the same token, one cannot "cast on 136 needles". The needles are always there. We can,

however, cast on 136 stitches onto 136 needles.

Substituting "stitches" for "needles" seems to appear most often when the writer is instructing the knitter in the shaping of a shoulder, neckline, or sleeve - any and every time hold position is to be used. Read back through some of your pattern books and you will soon see that what I say is true. Often a writer tells his customer to "put stitches in hold position" at the side of the sleeve, then further instructs the knitting customer to "return stitches to working position". As Alice in Wonderland would observe, things "get curiouser and curiouser"!

Then, what to say about ravel cord? If you want to begin a piece of knitting with scrap/waste yarn which you later want to separate from the main knitting, a ravel cord row can be knitted between the scrap knitting and the main yarn knitting. Then, it's a simple matter of pulling the ravel cord end and releasing the scrap yarn from the main fabric. If we did not use a ravel cord it could take a lot of time, picking, and cussing in order to release the scrap yarn from the rest of the knitting.

However, when you are finished knitting a piece (as a shoulder) some writers insist that you should first knit a ravel cord row then scrap off. Why, I wonder? Scrap knitting done at the end (conclusion) of a piece of knitting can be easily unraveled in order to release it from the main knitting. In this case the use of a ravel cord is an unnecessary extra step.

Finally I will mention "gauge". It's a tough word to spell. But although "guage" or even "gage" may look right to you, neither of those is the correct spelling. I guess a good rule to follow in this case is if you aren't sure of the correct spelling of a word, it's good advice to check out the dictionary.

In conclusion, let me assure you that I am mainly "just picking" as my girls would say. These are little things that are some of my favorite sources of irritation and are not meant to be taken extremely seriously. Probably you read "put stitches in hold position" and know that the writer means "put needles in hold position". And I know the sun will continue to rise and set daily, not being affected at all by this little problem. But should writers continue with this sort of confusion, presuming everyone really understands exactly what is meant?

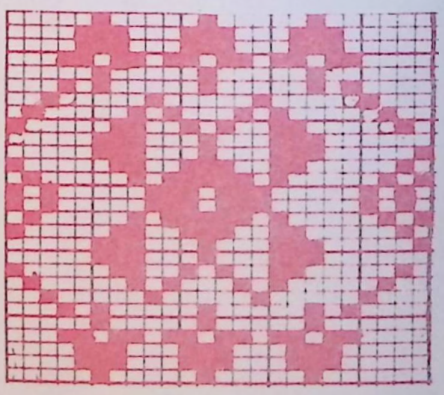
Your reply to this article is welcome. I would love to know your reaction - even if you want to yell at me for being so nit-picky!

BOB'S PULLOVER

Patricia Wetzel
P.O. Box 158 - Clymer, PA 15728-0158

As I mentioned in my letter, my son, Bob, appreciates the one sweater I knitted for him and has just about worn it out from wearing it so much. This second one has already been worn often, so perhaps I'll do another before five years elapses!

Yarn: any soft fingering such as a double strand of Delaine Acridel or other 2/24 or any other yarn that yields the gauge. I made the 46" chest size and used a total of about 16 oz. yarn. The photo doesn't show the pastels very well. Each band of black design features either pink, mint, or maize as the inner color.
Gauge: in stockinet 7.75 stitches and 10.75 rows = 1"
Tension: try 6
Machine: can be knitted on any 24 stitch repeating, 4.5 mm, standard gauge knitting machine. The model was knitted on a Brother 930.
Finished measurement at the chest: 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50". Select the size that will give your man the amount of ease with which he feels comfortable. The sweater is 30" long. The finished sleeve length is 31/5, 32, 32.5, 33, 33.5, 34".
Photograph: see "W" on page 2
Fairisle design: this is my own creation. It is shown below as it would be marked on a mylar sheet. If you have to input the design, "read" the black and white squares. If you have a punchcard machine you must punch all the black spaces. One repeat consists of 24 stitches and 28 rows.



FRONT

Tension 0/0 cast on 156, 164, 172, 180, 188, 194 stitches in 1:1 rib. RC000. Tension 1/1 all sizes knit 34 rows with baby blue to end at the right. Transfer

all ribber stitches to the main bed and remove the comb and ribber weights.
RC000. Tension 6. Knit to RC 9. The carriage is at the left.

% % % % %

Knit one row to the right as you program the first row of the design. Set the carriage for fairisle knitting. Change to tension 9. With black as the contrast color in the auxiliary feeder knit 4 rows. Remove/break baby blue yarn and put black yarn in the main feeder. Insert pink (or mint or maize) into the auxiliary feeder. Knit 20 rows of the fairisle design. Break the pink (or mint or maize). Replace the baby blue into the main feeder and the black into the auxiliary feeder. Knit the remaining 4 rows of the design. Break black and reset carriage for stockinet knitting. Change to tension 6.

% % % % %

RC038. Knit 19 rows blue. Repeat the paragraph between the % % % % %.

RC086. Knit 19 rows blue. Repeat the paragraph between the % % % % %. The RC now shows RC134. Continue in stockinet to RC 184. Place a marker in each edge stitch to indicate the beginning of the armhole.

^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^

RC000. All sizes knit even in stockinet to RC 66.

Shape front neckline: All sizes take the center 32 stitches (16-0-16) off on a yarn holder. Divide the knitting. RC000. All sizes decrease one stitch full fashioned at the neck edge at RC 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 12, 16, 20, 25, 30, and 36, then continue even on the remaining 51, 55, 59, 63, 67, 70 shoulder stitches to RC 44. Scrap off the shoulder stitches.

Knit the other side of the neckline to correspond.

BACK

Note that I made a "coffin" sweater (one that has the design just on the front). This is because I am always rushed for time. You may choose to include the fairisle borders on the back of the sweater for a more expensive look.

Knit the same as the front to ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^. RC000. All sizes knit even to RC 110. Scrap off each set of shoulder stitches plus the center 54 back neck stitches.

NECKBAND

First you must join one shoulder.

Purl side facing you, pick up a total of 146 stitches along the neckline: the 54 back neck stitches, the 32 front neck stitches, and 30 stitches along each side of the front neckline. Now knit the colorfully striped stockinet neckband:

blue - T 6 - 2 rows
black - T 6 - 3 rows
pink - T 5 - 1 row
black - T 5 - 2 rows
mint - T 4 - 1 row
black - T 4 - 2 rows
maize - T 3 - 1 row
black - T 3 - 2 rows
blue - T 3 - 3 rows; T 4 - 4 rows; T 5 - 4 rows; T 6 - 10 rows.

Hang a hem from the picked up edge then bind off loosely.

Join the other shoulder.

SLEEVE (make two alike)

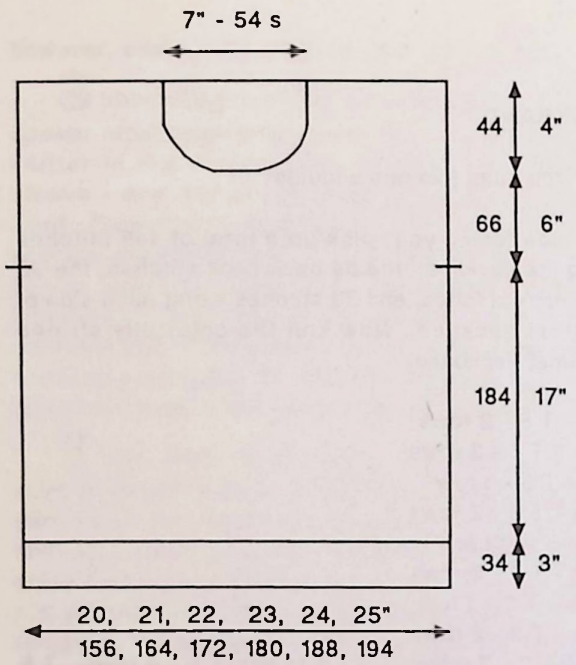
Purl side of pullover facing you, pick up 142 stitches between the armhole markers. RC000. With blue knit as you decrease 1 stitch each side of RC 10 then decrease 2 stitches each side of RC 20, 40, 60 and so forth (every 20th row) to RC 204. 100 stitches remain.

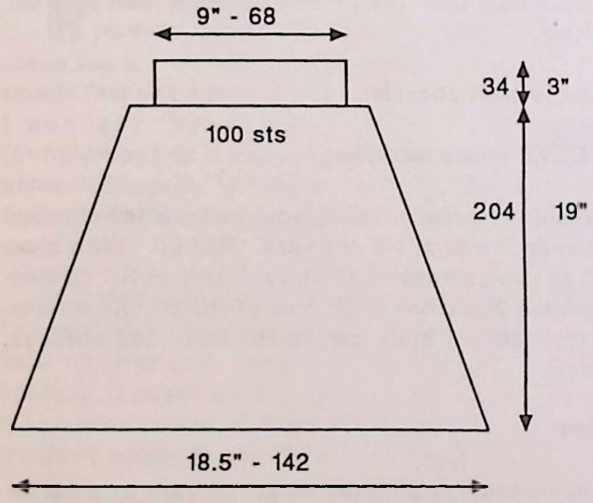
CUFF

Remove the 100 stitches on scrap yarn or a garter bar. Rehang onto 68 needles, hanging double stitches on 32 needles evenly spaced across. Transfer every other stitch/es to the ribber in 1:1 rib arrangement. Add weights. Tension 1/1 knit 34 rows. Tension 10/8 knit one row to the left. Transfer all stitches to the main bed then cast off from right to left, ending by breaking the yarn and pulling the yarn tail through the last stitch.

FINISHING

Sew all seams and work in all yarn ends. Machine wash and dry. Give to someone you love and watch him or her enjoy wearing it!





ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE GARTER CARRIAGE

Patricia Wetzel
P.O. Box 158 - Clymer, PA 15728

Everyone who has a knitting machine that is not a Brother, has the feeling that she is missing out on a great accessory in the form of the garter carriage. Yes and no! The garter carriage is fantastic for two main reasons: 1) it runs on electricity so you don't have to sit there and push it back and forth, and 2) the fabric which it produces can be a gorgeous mix of knit and purl stitches.

But are there any disadvantages of owning this machine? I see several.

If you like things popped off the machine speedily, the garter carriage will drive you up the wall because it is extremely slow. Also, its constant chatter as it operates is enough to make a person cringe!

The garter carriage is not a substitute for a ribber. The garter carriage will knit lovely raised stitches. And a variety of ribs are possible on it, such as simple 1:1, 2:2, 3:3 and so forth. Only rib stitches that can be done on a ribber with the swing handle set on full pitch can also be knitted with the garter carriage.

Are you asking what my complaint is? Well, the ribber adds so much versatility to our knits. With the ribber one can knit professional 2:2 ribs which are actually 2:1 ribs. With the ribber one can knit double jacquard. With the ribber one can knit shaker knits. With the ribber one can knit fisherman's rib. With the ribber one can knit punch tuck ribs. With the ribber one can knit tubular items such as socks, hats, and scarves. With the ribber one can knit beautiful pleated skirts.

Do you get the idea now that the garter carriage is a fantastic accessory, but that it really is not meant to take the place of a ribber. I love the garments that I have knitted with my garter carriage, but if I had to choose between the garter carriage and the ribber, I would choose the ribber!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Patricia Wetzel
P.O. Box 158 - Clymer, PA 15728=0158

I would love to get more suggestions, questions, and comments from you about the contents of *Pat's Patterns*. As time and space permit (and when the mood strikes me) I will reply to the items that seem to be of general interest to many knitters.

Pat M. from Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin, wrote to say, *"I want a pattern for kitchen towel tops that you button. They're usually crocheted."*

Take a look at page 8 of the April issue of this publication and you should find just what you wanted!

@ @ @ @ @

Dorothy B., who lives in Fort Dodge, Iowa: *"I recently purchased a bulky knitter. Are these books available? Big Stitch Knitting, Easy Chunky Knits, Chunky Piecework Pullovers."*

Thanks for asking! We do still have those books for sale, plus a few other items to offer - all that are strictly for bulky machines. The prices that are listed include postage, envelope, etc.

Big Stitch Knitting - $7.50
Chunky Piecework Pullovers - $9.50
Classic V-Neck Sweaters - $10.50
Easy Chunky Knits - $8.50
His and Her Bulky Tops - $9.50

You (anyone reading this) may order any three titles and subtract $2.00 off the total when you send your check. In other words $9.50 + $8.50 + $9.50 = $27.50. Subtract $2.00 and send just $25.50. O.K? Pat Wetzel - Box 158 - Clymer, PA 15728-0158

@ @ @ @ @

Shirley T. of Marshfield, Mass. sent a little note that says *"Missed seeing you and your excellent demos at Norma's seminar. Come next year. Please!"*

Thanks for missing me! I love to "do" seminars and always seem to have something new to offer. You should ask the person who sponsors the seminar to invite the demonstrators that you want to learn from. That's the main way the sponsors know whom to invite. So if you want me next year, be sure to put in your request right now (and get your friends to also ask). I am definitely still in the market for teaching at seminars and small workshops.

@ @ @ @ @

Little notes like the one from Joyce in Fairview Park, Ohio really make my day! *"Just a quick note to let you know how valuable your article is about* **Sleeves** *in the February issue. I am still a beginner and you explained it very well. Also thanks for the article* **How Much Yarn Will I Need for My Sweater.**"

Every month I scratch my head (usually figuratively, but sometimes actually), trying to figure out what little tidbits of advice and knowledge to send your way. I know that sometimes we don't really know **what** we need help with, but if you have questions about any knitting technique or finishing procedure, **please** send your questions to me. It is only through your input that I can put together a publication that is useful for you.

@ @ @ @ @

A few months ago Doreen T. of Belvidere, Illinois wrote and said, *"Over the years all the patterns I have bought always say 8 sts. and 11-12 rows to one inch. I have never been able to get more than 10.5 rows to one inch on my Studio or Brother. I have to add rows to everything I knit. Both my club leader and I have tried every trick in the book, but with no success. I have been machine knitting since the mid fifties so I'm certainly no novice."*

I would just ask a few questions: are you using the recommended yarn; do you use weights when you knit; is your 10.5 rows per inch the gauge immediately after knitting or is it the gauge after machine washing and drying the swatch? If you use the specified yarn, do not knit with weights, and take the rows gauge after machine washing and drying and still can't get more than 10.5 rows per inch, then I guess you will just have to continue to add rows to everything you knit.

Usually, the use of weights when not necessary is the cause of getting fewer rows per inch than the designer. Weights usually are not needed when knitting stockinet (whether plain or with hand embellishments), tuck stitch, skip stitch, thread lace, knit weaving, and intarsia. Weights are needed when knitting lace and for all double bed knitting.

And yes, Doreen, there are some nice trout streams near us. As I write this Carl is tying some flies in preparation for the opening day on April 13.

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Outlet shopping? Yes! We think machine knitting should be fun, not expensive. We now have name brands of first quality yarns at outlet prices. Send LSASE for more information and Let's Go Shopping! Piney Mountain Cottage, 466 Mill Creek Road, Sunset, SC 29685 or phone 803-878-5839.

We are having our first seminar on Sept 28 & 29 at the Inn of the South, Cranbrook, B.B. For further information: Betty Jmaeff, RR 2, Site 6, Box 11, Cranbrook, B.B. V1C 4H3, Canada, or Lola Heaven, 1009 3rd Ave. S., Cranbrook, B.C. V1C 4P4, Canada.

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Seminar! Southern New Hampshire second annual knitting machine seminar. Sunday, October 20, hosted by Ingraham Knits. (603)673-2298. Display ad to follow closer to date. 4x#4

Seminar by Bonnie Triola Nov. 8 & 9 at the Bel Aire Hotel in Erie. Phone (814)474-3554 for details later.

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